

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE SPECIES OF SAND FLEAS
(AMPHIPODS) COLLECTED AT NEWPORT, RHODE
ISLAND.¹

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WHILE at Mr. Agassiz's Newport laboratory in the summer of 1893, I collected a large number of crustaceans. Of these, the Amphipods particularly interested me. They were obtained by skimming the calm surface of Narragansett Bay at night with a "tow net."

Most of the Amphipods found in the skimmings or "tow" belonged to the family Gammaridae, a typical representative of which is *Gammarus*, our common Sand Flea.

CALLIOPIUS RATHKEI (Zaddach).

Some little olive-colored Gammarids, which might at first be taken for *Gammarus*, proved to be very interesting. Unlike *Gammarus*, they did not rise to the surface of the water with a succession of springs, but moved rapidly through the water at a uniform rate. They often bumped against the side of the dish, but never stopped the incessant vibration of their legs until a secure hiding place had been reached.

Female.—A large white shield on the back formed a conspicuous and distinctive feature by which they were easily recognized. These Amphipods agree with the description of *Calliopius rathkei* given by Sars² more closely than with the description of any other known species. However, they constantly differ slightly from the European form³ of that species in certain details, as for instance antennal sense organs, color, etc., which are sufficiently constant to warrant their description.

The points of difference may be considered in the following order: Color, size, coxæ, and calceoli.

¹For the invaluable aid received in the preparation of this paper, I have to thank Dr. W. Faxon and Prof. E. L. Mark, of Harvard University.

²Crustacea of Norway, 1893, I, Pt. 20.

³For the sake of convenience, I shall allude to the animals hitherto described, as the European form—to those which I have studied, as the American form—of *Calliopius rathkei*.

NOTE.—Abbreviations: *ant.* anterior; *d.* dorsal; *dist.* distal; *l.* lateral; *m.* median; *post.* posterior; *pr.* proximal; *v.* ventral.

Sars,¹ in his description of the female, says: "Body semipellucid, with a yellowish violet tinge, and mottled with irregular specks of a clear orange hue, each segment being, moreover, bordered posteriorly by a narrow band of dark, reddish brown pigment; on the anterior part of the back occurs, besides, a rather conspicuous rounded shield of a silvery luster, occupying the dorsal face of the third and fourth segments of mesosome." The Newport specimens possess a silvery shield, like the European form, but the rest of the body is dark olive, thus making the animal opaque rather than semipellucid. From the tip of the rostral projection of the cephalon to the tip of the telson the American form measures 6.5 mm., the European only 6. The coxa of the last segment of the pereion (Fig. 1) is as long in the longitudinal as in

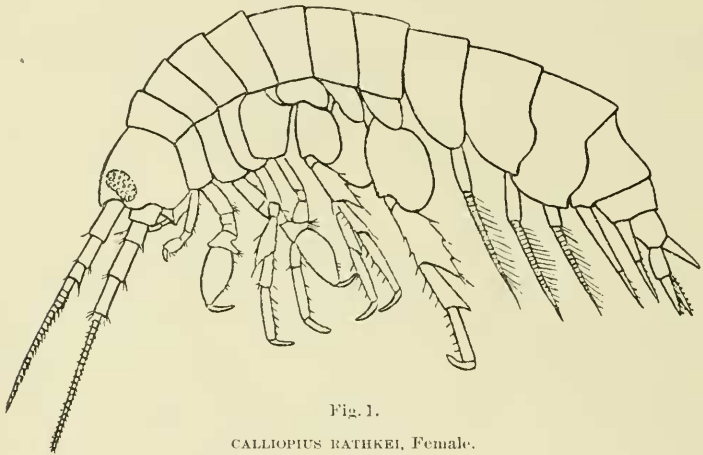


Fig. 1.

CALLIOPUJS RATHKEI, Female.

the dorso-ventral direction. In the specimen figured by Sars² the dorso-ventral measurement is not much more than half as great as the longitudinal.

Sars, in his work on the European form, figures calceoli,³ but says nothing of their structure. In the American form, calceoli occur on both pairs of antennae. Each calceolus consists of two parts. The basal or proximal part has the form of a wineglass. On this rests the distal part, which has the form of a slipper, the attachment being by means of the end corresponding to the heel of the slipper. While in Sars' specimens the heel and toe parts are in the same plane, in my specimens they are bent so as to make an angle of about 160° with each other.

The position of the calceoli is important. Each articulus of the flagellum of the *superior* antenna bears two calceoli, which are situated on the ventral portion of the articulus near the distal margin. Both may be seen in the view of the antenna from its median side (Fig. 2 *a*).

¹ 1893, I, Pt. 20, p. 448.

² Pl. 157, fig. 2.

³ Pl. 157.

Small bristling hairs encircle the bases of both calceoli. The more ventral of the two calceoli is nearer the distal margin of the articulus and close to two long blunt cylindrical hairs. (Fig. 2 *b*, 2 *c*.)

These hairs obscure the ventral calceolus in a view from the lateral side, for they are just outside or lateral to the calceolus. In the enlarged view given by Sars¹ these ventral calceoli are seen with distinctness; just dorsal to a number of these ventral calceoli is a series of circles. If these circles are meant for calceoli, I think that Sars is in error, because the median calceoli lie on the opposite (median) face and could not be seen in this view of the appendage.

Sars states with emphasis that the terminal lappet of the third articulus of the flagellum has only two calceoli. The American representative has four at least.

Each articulus of the flagellum of the *inferior* antenna bears two calceoli on its median face (Fig. 3). One calceolus is more dorsal than the other. The dorsal calceolus springs from a point at some distance proximal to that from which the ventral calceolus arises. A lateral view of the appendage shows the calceoli only dimly, if at all, for the antenna is too opaque to allow them to be seen with distinctness through it. In a similar view, Sars shows distinctly the ventral calceoli, and leaves us to interpret a series of circles which lie dorsal to them.

While there are two rows of calceoli on each of the antennae of my specimens of *Calliopius rathkei*, in Sars' description of the genus *Calliopius*² I find no allusion to more than a single row of these organs; but, in view of the fact that *C. larivusculus* and the American form of *C. rathkei* both possess two rows of calceoli on each of the four antennae, I am led to believe that the European form of *C. rathkei* probably also

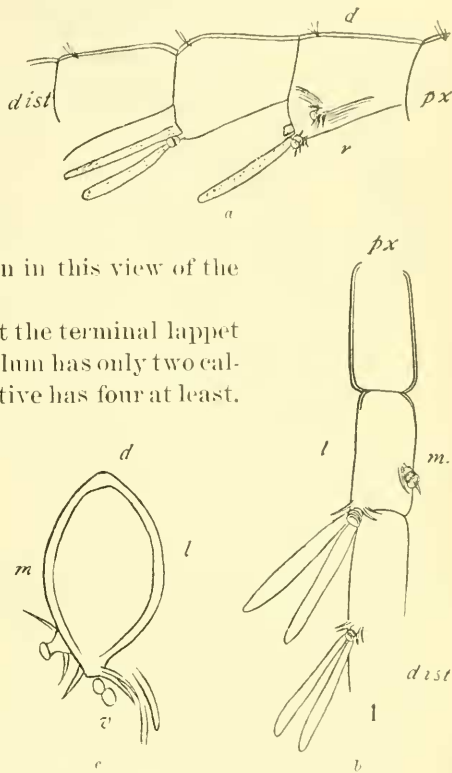


Fig. 2.

SUPERIOR ANTENNA OF CALLIOPHUS RATHKEI, Female.

a, Median surface with calceoli; (*b*) ventral surface of fifth to seventh segments; (*x*) cross-section.

¹Pl. 157, fig. 2 *c*.

²Specimens of *C. larivusculus*, which were procured from the Museum of Comparative Zoology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, through the kindness of Dr. Walter Faxon, showed two rows of calceoli on each antenna.

possesses two rows, one of which has been overlooked by all previous writers.¹

In the American representative of *C. rathkei*, the superior antenna appears more serrated than the inferior. This is because there are no calceoli on the ventral face of the inferior antenna. In Sars' figure both antennæ possess the same degree of serration, ventral calceoli occurring in both.

The American *C. rathkei* differs, then, from the European in size, color, and possibly in the number and arrangement of the antennal sense organs.

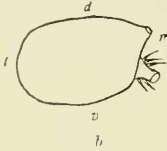


Fig. 3

INFERIOR ANTENNA OF CALLIOPTIS
RATHKEI, Female.

(a) Medial view; (b) cross section; portions of both antennæ.

antenna longer than the fifth. Inferior margins of the epimera of the first and second pairs of legs serrate, with slender and acute teeth alternating with the marginal cilia; carpus in the first pair scarcely if any longer than the propodus; carpus in the second pair very much longer than the propodus. In the third and fourth pairs of legs the dactylus as long as the propodus. Basal segment in the seventh pair of legs expanding distally, the posterior margin nearly straight, the anterior and inferior margins evenly arcuated, and reaching as far as the distal end of the carpus; the carpus about as long as the ischium and merns together, a little less than twice as long as broad, and armed with long spines upon the anterior and distal margins, but the posterior margin wholly unarmed; propodus almost as long as the carpus, and nearly four times as long as broad, anterior margin unarmed, the posterior armed upon the outside with two transverse rows of three or four spines, decreasing in size as they recede from the margin, the distal end with a spine each side the slender dactylus. Rami of the first pair of caudal stylets equal, as long as the base; outer rami of the second pair shorter than the inner; rami of the posterior pair equal, longer than the bases, reaching to the tips of the rami of the first pair. Telson as long as breadth at base, cleft rather more than half its length, the lateral margin arcuate and rapidly converging toward the evenly rounded extremity.

Alcoholic specimens are pale yellowish; the epimera, bases of posterior legs, and the sides of the abdomen specked and mottled with numerous points of dark pigment crowded irregularly together.

Length, 10-12 mm. Deep water off Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay.

To this accurate description of Professor Smith's I should like to add a general view (Fig. 4), and a few remarks about the living animal.

My specimens were skimmed from the surface at night. They were

¹ Through the kindness of Professor Sars, I have been able since writing this paper to examine several specimens of the European form of *C. rathkei* collected by him. These specimens were smaller than mine, but, like them, possessed two rows of calceoli on each of the four antennæ.

² Rept. U. S. Fish Com., 1871-72, p. 561.

BYBLIS SERRATA.

The description of *Byblis serrata* given by Prof. S. I. Smith² is as follows:

Female: Dorsum rounded above, with no trace of a longitudinal carina upon the abdomen; third segment of the abdomen broadly rounded at the postero-lateral angle. Antennula about as long as the peduncle of the antenna; fourth segment of the peduncle of the

more sluggish than *Gammarus*, being wont to lie curled up on the surface of the water. In color they were translucent pearly white; around the bases of the legs of the pereion were fantastically branched stellate

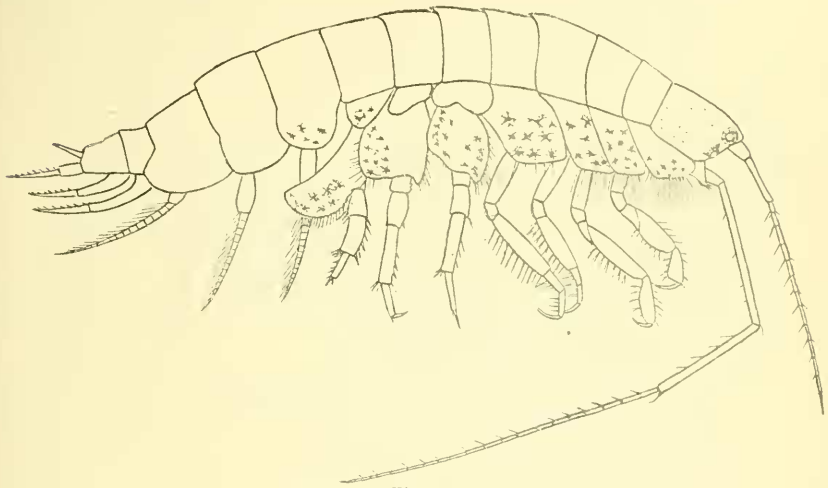


Fig. 4

BYBLIS SERRATA, Female.

pigment cells of a rich purplish brown color. The mass of eggs in the brood pouch appeared like a claret-red globe. The four eyes were usually bright red, with considerable pigment around their sloping sides.

In a few individuals the eyes were black, and in alcoholic specimens the red eyes turn black.

Male.—In looking over several hundred specimens of *Byblis serrata*, now and then I came across one that had died in a straight condition, instead of being more or less curled up like the others. The straight ones possessed no incubatory pouch, were smaller, and had very long inferior antennae: they were apparently the males of *Byblis serrata*, for they had serrated coxae (Fig. 5).¹ The differences are those usually characteristic of the sexes in this genus.²

The antennae especially are the organs which exhibit sexual dimorphism in the family Ampeliscidae.

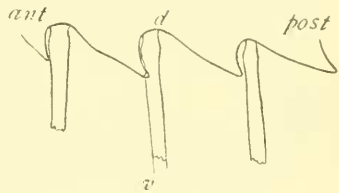


Fig. 5.

BYBLIS SERRATA, Female.

First coxa showing serration of ventral margin.

¹For resemblances and differences compare figs. 4 and 6.

²See the table of sexual differences in *Byblis gaimardi*, a typical species of the genus, p. 601.

The hairs on the peduncle of the superior antenna are arranged in bristle-like tufts in the male only. There is a collection of long hairs near the base of the flagellum in the male, but none in the female.

In the female the greater part of the hairs occur on the ventral side, while in the male the greater number are on the dorsal side. The

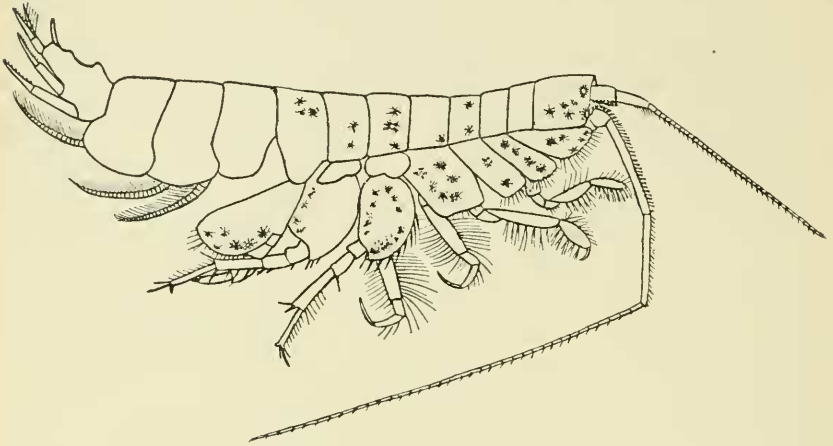


Fig. 6.

BYBLIS SERRATA, Male.

inferior antennae of the male, like the superior ones, possess tufts of hairs on the peduncle; in the female these are wanting. In the male the third joint of the peduncle is swollen, and thus supports a larger number of tufts of hairs.

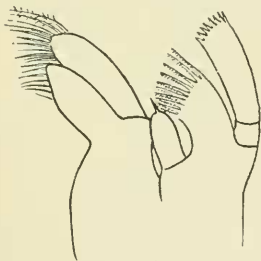


Fig. 7.

BYBLIS SERRATA, Female.

First and second maxillae of left side, ventro-lateral surface.

The flagellum of the inferior antenna is greatly elongated in the male. This peculiarity as well as the increased number of olfactory tufts may be connected with the functions of the male in seeking the female.

The acute teeth on the ventral margin of the coxae of the female are represented in the male by blunt cones.

In the male the last three segments of the pleon are so constricted at the articulation with the preceding segment of the pericron as to allow great freedom of motion to the terminal part of the body, and this may be of service in copulation. In this sex, too, the inner ramus of the last appendage bears, in addition to the rows of spines found on both rami of the female, long hairs. (See Fig. 8 c). These hairs probably aid in the union of the sexes. In both sexes the opposing edges of the rami are serrated; but they extend to the tip of the ramus in the male

only. These serrated margins present a notch in the male (Fig. 8 c), but there is none in the female.

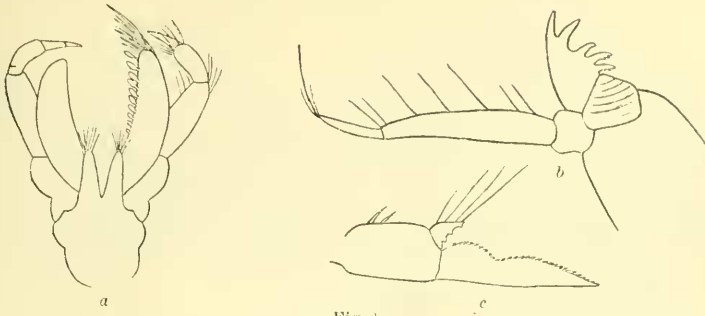


Fig. 8.

BYBLIS SERRATA.

(a) Maxilliped of female, ventral surface; (b) left mandible of female, median surface; (c) left pleopods of male, only basal portion of inner ramus.

A comparison of the sexes may be facilitated by the following table exhibiting some of the differences:

Sexual differences of Byblis serrata.

FEMALE.

Length, 11 mm.

Superior antennae one-third length of body.
Peduncle: hairs not in tufts.
No fringe of long hairs at base of flagellum.

Inferior antennae three-fourths length of body.
Peduncle: four-fifths of hairs on ventral side; no tufts of hairs; third joint not swollen.

Coxae: serration of teeth acute.

Incubatory pouch present.

Last three segments of pleon separated from pereon by a slight annular constriction; ultimate and antepenultimate segments without dorsal elevations.

MALE.

Length, 9.5 mm.

Superior antennae two-fifths length of body.
Peduncle: brush-like tufts of hairs.
Fringe of long hairs at base of flagellum.

Inferior antennae $1\frac{1}{2}$ length of body.
Peduncle: four-fifths of hairs on dorsal side; brush-like tufts of hairs; third joint swollen.

Coxae: serration of teeth blunt.

Incubatory pouch absent.

Last three segments of pleon separated from pereon by a deep annular constriction; ultimate and antepenultimate segments with dorsal elevations.

Last pair of appendages very different in male and female.

BYBLIS AGASSIZI, new species.

About June 20, I obtained a dozen Amphipods that might be readily taken for the males of *Byblis longicornis*, for their inferior antennae were longer than their bodies and they lacked pigment cells.

Type.—No. 18919, U.S.N.M.

The male of *B. longicornis* has not, so far as I can find, been described. It might therefore appear that these specimens were the undiscovered

males of this species; but they differ from the females of *B. longicornis* in points which I think are not easily explained as due to differences of sex.

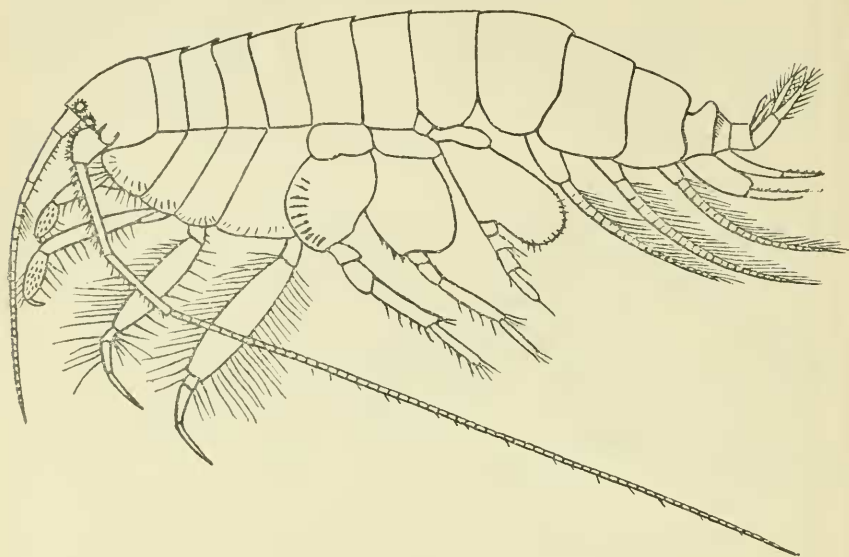


Fig. 9.

BYBLIS AGASSIZI. Male.

By studying the sexual differences exhibited by the type species of the genus, *B. gaimardii*, we shall be better prepared to state whether

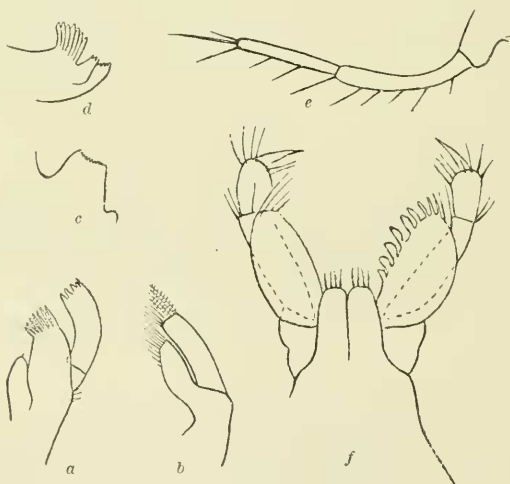


Fig. 10.

BYBLIS AGASSIZI. Male.

(a) First and (b) second maxilla of left side, ventro-lateral aspect; (c) grinder in profile; (d) right mandible, median face of cutting edge; (e) palpus, median face; (f) maxilliped, ventral view.

or not a given difference is probably to be included under the category of sexual peculiarities.

To render the comparison easier, I have tabulated the conditions, as follows:

Sexual differences of Byblis gainardii.

FEMALE.	MALE.
Length, 15 mm.	Length, 13.5 mm.
Superior antennae one-third length of body. Peduncle: Hairs not in tufts. No fringe of long hairs at base of flagellum.	Superior antennae one-half length of body. Peduncle: Brush-like tufts of hairs. Fringe of long hairs at base of flagellum.
Inferior antennae three-fourths length of body. Peduncle: Four-fifths of hairs on the ventral side; no tufts of hairs; third joint not swollen.	Inferior antennae $1\frac{1}{2}$ length of body. Peduncle: Four-fifths of hairs on the dorsal side; brush-like tufts of hairs; third joint much swollen.
Incubatory pouch present.	Incubatory pouch absent.
Last three segments of pleon separated from the pericon by a slight annular constriction.	Last three segments of pleon separated from the pericon by a deep annular constriction.
Rami of last pleopodos bear no long hairs.	Inner ramus of last pleopodos has long hairs on outer edge.
Telson as long as broad.	Telson longer than broad.

A comparison of the preceding table with that of the two sexes of *Byblis serrata* (p. 599) will further illustrate the nature of the characters that are subject to sexual dimorphism.

It will now be instructive to assume that the Newport specimens are males of *Byblis longicornis*, and to construct a provisional table exhibiting the differences between the two animals. The table is as follows:

Sexual differences of Byblis longicornis.

FEMALE.	MALE.
Length, 8 mm.	Length, 8.5 mm.
Superior antennae two-thirds length of body. Peduncle: Hairs not in tufts. No fringe of long hairs at base of flagellum.	Superior antennae two-fifths length of body. Peduncle: Hairs in brush-like tufts. Fringe of long hairs at base of flagellum.
Inferior antennae $1\frac{1}{4}$ length of body. Peduncle: Four-fifths of hairs on ventral side; no tufts of hairs; third joint not swollen.	Inferior antennae $1\frac{1}{4}$ length of body. Peduncle: Nine-tenths of hairs on dorsal side; brush-like tufts of hairs; third joint very much swollen.
Nine-tenths hairs on ventral side of flagellum.	Nine-tenths hairs on dorsal side of flagellum.
Incubatory pouch present.	Incubatory pouch absent.
Last three segments of pleon separated from pericon by a slight annular constriction.	Last three segments of pleon separated from pericon by a deep annular constriction.
Rami of last pleopodos bear no long hairs.	Two rami of last pleopodos bear long hairs on both edges.
Telson broader than long.	Telson twice as long as broad.

This table is evidently inconsistent with the condition which obtains in *B. gaimardii* and other members of the family, for in this family the males should be smaller than the females and have longer antennæ.

The following is a table of other differences, which are sexual, if my specimens are males of *B. longicornis*; but if they are simply sexual differences, then this species exhibits by far the most exaggerated case of sexual dimorphism known in the family.

<i>Byblis longicornis.</i>	<i>Byblis, new species.</i>
FEMALE.	MALE.
Dorsum a continuous curve.	Dorsum showing toothed appearance just behind the cephalon.
Segmentation in both pairs of antennæ equally distinct.	Segmentation much less distinct in inferior pair of antennæ.
Ocular pigment "well defined." ¹	Ocular pigment absent.
Posterior margins of first four coxæ rounded.	Posterior margins of first four coxæ not so rounded, rather truncated.
Segments 5 and 6 of pleon have dorsal peaks.	Segments 5 and 6 of pleon have no peaks.

The following is a table of differences which affect parts not usually subject to sexual dimorphism in this family:

<i>Byblis longicornis.</i>	<i>Byblis, new species.</i>
FEMALE.	MALE.
Length, 8 mm.	Length, 8.5 mm.
Superior antennæ two-thirds length of body.	Superior antennæ two-fifths length of body.
Diameter of dorsal lens of eyes equal to diameter of ventral lens.	Diameter of dorsal lens of eyes two thirds diameter of ventral lens.
Cephalon: "Lower corner well marked and sharp;" ² much longer than broad.	Cephalon: Lower corner not sharp, slightly longer than broad.
Anterior periopoda: "Propodal joint little longer than carpal;" dactylus equals propodos.	Anterior periopoda: Twice as long as the carpal; dactylus longer than propodos.
No division between second and third last segments of pleon.	A V-shaped division area between last three segments of pleon.
Last pleopodos: "Opposite edges" of rami "finely serrated;" rami with no long hairs.	Last pleopodos. Opposite edges of rami not serrated; two rami bear on both edges long hairs.
Telson cleft one-fifth its length.	Telson cleft three-fourths its length.

¹ Sars' Crustacea of Norway, I. Pt. 9, p. 185.

² Loc. cit.

The differences in the above table are so numerous and important as to warrant the belief that these specimens are the males of a new species of *Byblis*, for which I would suggest the name *Byblis agassizi*.

The following anatomical characters separate the new species from *B. longicornis*: It is larger, and has shorter superior antennae (Fig. 9); the lower corner of the cephalon (Fig. 11 c) is not well marked. In alcoholic specimens no ocular pigment is found. The propodal joint of the anterior pereopoda (fig. 9) is twice as long as the carpal. Each ramus of the last pleopodos (Fig. 11 a) bears long hairs on both edges. On the opposing edges of the rami no fine serration occurs. The telson is twice as long as broad, and bears a pair of minute hairs at its tip (Fig. 11 a).

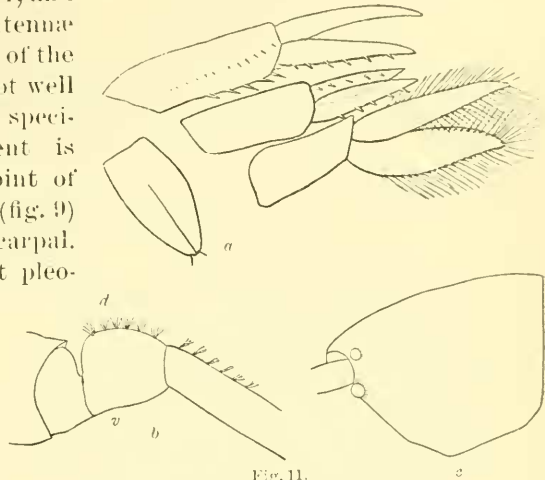


Fig. 11.

BYBLIS AGASSIZI, Male.

(a) Three last pleopods and telson, dorsal aspect (b) Inferior antenna, four basal joints of peduncle, (c) cephalon.

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